THE WAR AGAINST WHISKEY.

SCARCITY OF LEAD.

PREPARING TO RUN FROM RICHMOND.

Effect of the Federal Successes Upon Spain.

A Southern View of the Army of the Potomac.

State of Affairs in Memphis, and Dulness of Cotton in New Orleans.

Rebel Account of Confederate and Union Losses.

THE REBEL WAR LOAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, &c..

War Against Whiskey.

The Norfolk Day Book of March 21 complaims bitterly that drunkenness is frightfully on the increase in Virginia. It firmly denounces the officers and soldiers, but censures the civilians less harshly. Here is a portion of the Day Book's remarks:—

WHERKEY—WHERKEY—WHERKEY—In the cars, at the chanties, at the groceries, in village taverns and city hotels—whiskey. Officers with gold lace wound in astonishing involutions upon their arms, private soldiers in simple homespun, and civilians in broadcloth, all seem to drink whiskey with persistent energy and peseverance. They drink it, too, in quantities which would astonish the nerves of a cast-iron lamppest, and of a quantity which would destroy the digestive organs of the ostrich. Truth is often unpleasant to tell, but the public safety domands that the vice in question should be rebuked and reformed; for it is a fact which the press should neither palliate nor concoal that whiskey which is of the unadulterated tangle—first chain lighting distillation is guzzled down in a manner alike revolting to public decency and the general good.

More About Whiskey.

Since the passing of the law suppressing the distilling of whiskey, says the Charleston Mercury, the whiskey sellers are much disgusted. The closing of their shops puts not loss than 500 able men upon the parish—excellent stuff "to fill up" the army. If we include all the barkeepers and attachees the list will be swotlen to 1,500.

Lead Wanted.

Lead Wanted.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

This is a very scarce article in the confederacy, and one which is much needed by the government to make cartridges. We hope every householder will constitute himself a committee of one to ascertain and report how much lead there is about his premises which can be conveniently spared to the government for the protection of his home. There are thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of lead in this confederacy, which might very well be turned over to the government, where it would perform efficient service.

Preparing to Run from Richmond.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a leading article, advises tirens "to remove," if possible, before the advance of be enough, everything which will conduce to the efficiency of his military operations, and to destroy what

Effect of the Federal Success upon Spain. The New Orleans Crescent mays that the news of the federal victories by the last steamer has a most depressing inducence on the Spaniards in Havana, who seem to regard the cause of the South as lost. The Crescent says that the Southerners have no such fears, and feel satisfied that the pext news will be of federal defeats and glorious victories.

The Potomac Army Viewed by a Southerra Paper.

The Richmond Enquirer has an editorial upon the advance and return of the federal army to Manassas, in which it describes the movement of our troops as the disorderly retreat of a rabble. It accuses our regiments of not having preserved their formation, and says that our men straggled along in a mingled crowd, weary, haggard and travel stained; many, unable to carry their knapsacks, had thrown them aside; and the whole force, says that paper, resembled the remains of an army which had sustained a great disaster in the field. On a leisurely march the men fall out in thousands and pile up their knapsacks and arms upon the wagons? When these fall officers are inferior to the men, and utterly ignerant of their duties; nor are the higher officers much better. The rame paper calls attention to the contrast in titles between the rebel and Union officers—brigades of the latter, for example, at Bull run being commanded by columes, while in the South, a "few months campaigning," without an exploit perhaps, without a sight of the enemy, puts every horseback officer on the stretch for large promotion. Brigadier and major general, terms that ought to sound almost awulin the camp, are made cheap by

The State of Affairs in Memphis.

The State of Affairs in Memphis.

[From the Memphis Appeal, March 22.]

There was a little better attendance on 'change yesterday, but the amount of business done was not large. The New Orleans despatches stated that the flour market continues quiet, holders still asking above the views of obuyers. Corn was in demand. Outs steady. Wheat quiet. Sugar dull, and prices altogother nominal. Only small sales of molasses, and at roduced prices.

The aggregate receipts by railroads and steamboats yesterday were:—I cask and 6 tierces of bason, 900 sacks corn, 2 head cattle, 15 sacks and 25 barrels flour, 92 bales gunnes, 10 barrels lard, 191 bundles leather, 14 sacks and 14 barrels potatoes, 200 boxes soap, 179 sacks wheat.

New Orleans Markets. The New Orleans Markets.

The New Orleans Crescent, of Thursday, reports little or no inquiry for cotton, and no sales. In sugar the market is extremely dull, and prices are too irregular and unsettled for quotations. The rales were confined to about 300 hids.; some of yesterday's sales were at 15cc. for good common, 25cc. a 3c. for good tar, 25cc. for fully fair, and 25cc. a 3c. for good tar, 25cc. for moiasses the market is very dull, and prices are declining. The sales are confined to about 200 bbls. at 11c. a 12c. per gallen, for fermenting. Sales of 150 sacks white corn, at \$1.35 and 150 do. at \$1.50 per bushel. Sales of 150 sacks oats at \$1.50.

Rebel Account of Confederate and Union [From the Nashville Christian Advocate, Feb. 13.]

[From the Nashville Christian Advocate, Feb. 13.]

Ex. The history of the past week sums up against us, decidedly. Let us be honest, and look the facts in the face. It is not worth while to decive ourselves or try to deceive others. Hard fighting and endurance, not lying and bragging, are to decide the issue. We can afford to acknowledge reverses when they befall us, and own up like men. A statement of casualities in the war, up to the 1st of January, shows federal successes as follows:—Philippi, Boonville, Rich Mountain, St. George, Hatteras, Frederickstown, Port Royal and Dranseville. In these the Confederates lost 136 killed, 278 wounded and 1,249 prisoners; the federals, 86 killed and 207 wounded.

The list of Confederate victories comprises fifty-three; beginning at Sar annento, on the 15th of February, and enoung at Sarcamento, on the 28th of December. In these engagements the Confederates lost in killed 999, wounded 3,651, prisoners 238; the federal loss was, killed 4,825, wounded 7,614, prisoners 8,177. A recapitulation shows that our loss was 1,135 killed, 3,345 wounded, and 1,851 prisoners; while the federal loss of 20,909. That the federal loss is not exaggerated, is proved by an item which a Wushington correspondent aends the New York Times—that, by returns at the War Department, the federal loss had already reached twenty-two thousand. The loss in picke skirmshes, &c. would

God, and to military preparation and execution.

Am Act to Provide for the Payment of the Rebeil War Loan.

(From the Memphis Appeal, March 13.]

The following act was passed by the General Assembly of Tennessee, on the 12th inst.—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the State hereby assumed and agrees to pay the war tax to be assessed upon the property, &c., of the people of Tennessee, in obedience to the provisions of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, approved August 19, 1851, and entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor of this State is hereby directed and empowered to issue and dispose of the bonds of the State for Tennessee to a sufficient amount to pay said tax, similar in all respects to the bonds of the State heretofore issued—except that one dith of said bonds shall be payable one year after their date, one-fifth two years after their date, one-fifth three years after their date, and one-fifth it wo years after their date, and one-fifth two years after their date, and one-fifth it was the income of dollars, bonds of a like description shall be issued to meet such excess, to mature at such time thereafter than not more than four hundred thousand dollars of said bonds shall fail due for any one year, all to be dissel on the first day of April, 1892, and to bear interest as the rate of eight per centum per annum, payable semi-

bonds, and said bonds shall be in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, to each of which shall be attached coupous for the interest due thereon.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That the faith and credit of the State of Tennessee is hereby pledged for payment of said bonds and the interest on the same, and for the next five years an annual tax of ton cents on the hundred dollars of property subject to taxation by existing laws, and one-loarth of one per centum upon the dollar of merchandise, or invoice price, whether bought in or out of the State, and ten cents on the poil shall be assessed and collected as a special tax for the purpose of paying said bonds and interest at maturity: Provided, that no person who is the head of a family shall be required to pay a tax under this act whose taxable property does not amount to the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Be if further enacted. That all meney on hand, or on deposit, in or out of the State, and all stocks in corporations which are not by law forbidden, and all county and State honds, shall be subject to taxation under this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That the banks of this

and State bonds, shall be subject to taxation under this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the banks of this State are hereby specially authorized to invest their means in said bonds, and said banks purchasing any of said bonds shall have the privilege of classing bonds so purchased, in the classification of their assects, as specie funds: Provided, that the State shall have the right to pay said bonds so purchased by said banks, in their own notes; and, provision of this act shall be free from State, county, corporation and other taxes, in the hands of individuals or corporations.

Sec. 5. Be it further onacted, That the Governor is authorized and requested to issue and negotiate said bonds as soon as practicable for the Treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, and with such Treasury notes to pay to the government of the Confederate States, on or before the first day of April, 1862, the amount of said war tax assessed upon the property of the people of Tennersce, less ten per centum thereon, as provided in the 24th section or said act of Congress, approved August 19, 1861, as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That revenue collectors shall be entitled to receive for their services in collecting this special tax only one half of the commissions and fees allowed them for collecting the general revenue of the State and counties.

Passed March 13, 1862.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

The Nortolk correspondent of the Nashynie Union and American gives the following interesting particulars of the steamer Merrimac previous to her engagements of Hampton Roads on the 8th and 9th:—

The Norlook correspondent of the Nashvine Union and American gives the following interesting particulars of the steamer Merrimae previous to her engagements of Hampton Roads on the Sth and 9th:—

Yesterday, at dress parade, orders were read out for all who wished to volunteer for six months' service aboard the Merrimae, to report themselves at headquarters. From this the inference is that she will soon be ready for sea. The Yankoes, fully apprised of everything going on with us, are on the look out for her, and are prepared to have a lively time with her should she attempt to force the blockade—as she certainly will. Inasmuch as the Lincolnites are already fully posted in regard to her, there can be nothing faulty in giving you a slight idea of the nondescript craft. Once she was the pride of the federal navy, and considered the finest of her clars alloat. Being at the Gosport Navy Yard when the frightened Hessians fled from that institution they attempted to destroy her, but failed in the undertaking. Acting on the hint of the New Orleans "turtle," the government determined to make a Norfolk turtle of the Merrimac, and workmen have been busily engaged on her for nearly six months, and a striking metamorphosis they effected in her general appearance. From a first class frigate she is razed down till the surface she presents above water is no greater than that of an ordinary canal boat, and on that surface no balls nor shells can take effect. Three foot below her water lines the iron plating, four inches thick, on solid oak twenty-eight inches in thickness, commences and runs upward from each side, sloping like the roof of a house, and being, in fact, an iron roof on a floating house. No spars, no musts, no upper works of any kind are in sight. Even the chimneys are on appral springs, "squashabe" without mjury, and the only place she can be struck is on her iron roof. The only way of getting into her is through a small hatchway, to which is an iron door fastened immovably on the inside, so that the enemy had as

Centrabands.

The Nashville Republican Banner of the 25th uit., says, that four negroes, two of them riding very me horses belonging to their masters, made their appearance in the camp of Col. J. W. Frice, of Lexington, commanding the Twenty-dirst regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. The darkies "woke up the wrong passenger," however; they dropped in upon Kentuckians, and were sent by order of Col. Frice to the Provost Marshal, who ordered them sent to their masters. Contrabands.

The Knoxville Register of the 13th ult. says, there is little prospect of the cultivation of crops of any kind this year in Powell's Valley, one of the most tertile valleys of East Tennessee. The Union people are fleeing to Kentucky, while those who adhere to the Confederate government are so harassed by Union cavalry from Kntucky they cannot attend to the labors of the farm.

Infirmary Companies.

[From the Nashville Patriot, March 26.]

The Richmond Dispatch states that the Confederate government is about to inaugurate a new branch in the military service—viz.; infirmary companies, in imitation of the Bayarian army, to remain in the rear of the line of battle, to bear off men whon wounded.

Arrivals at the Nashville Hotels. Arrivals at the Mashville Hotels.
C. B. Hough, New York; E. Fontainebleau, France.
The river continues to recode fast, and ma few days
will be only navigable for small class steamers. The
levee is comparatively bare of boats at present, all the
larger ones having left in consequence of the river falling
so fast.

Salary of Confederate Congressmen.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:—Our Confederate legislators seem determined to take good care of number one. The bill fixing the pay of Sanators and representatives in Congress provides that each shall receive 5 80000 per annum and travelling axonomes at the rate of 180000 per annum and travelling exponses at the rate of twenty cents per mile. It is a little latter thing to be congress-man and talk "buncomb" than to be a soldier at \$11 per month and fight the Yankees.

Floyd and Pillow Denounced by the Southern Press.

A correspondent of au Atlanta, (6a.,) paper, speaking of Floyd and Pillow, says:—There is not a Southern paper but denounces Floyd and Pillow for running away and leaving their army at Fort Donelson to its fate. Their being at large is held as a burning reproach to them, and cannot possibly mitigate our scorn and indignation. Alas, poor poople! With Floyd and Pillow in your ranks, your case is indeed a sad one, unless the Confederate government can interfere for your protection.

Unionists Captured.

A late Richmond paper contains the following:—
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17, 1862.
Licutenant Colonol Bennett, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment; Licutenant Riley, of the Forty-seventh New York regiment, and S. H. Wills, Union government agent and cotton broker, were captured by our pickets on Etisto Island, on Sunday, and brought here to-day as prisoners of war. They were riding in a buggy when cantured.

The Scarcity of Arms in the South. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in his recent message delivered at Memphis to such a portion of his timerant Legislature as he could get together, says.—Since the passage of the act of May, 1861, I have organized and put into the field for the Confederate service fifty-nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry stations, and over twenty independent companies, mostly artillery. The Conrederate government has armed about fifteen thousand of these troops, but to draw heavily upon the sporting guns of our citizens. Believing that at least one-fourth of the present milita strength of the State can be armed by collecting all the aporting guns in the country, I have ordered that proportion to be placed in camp immediately. Appropriations to equip, pay, subsist and clothe this force while engaged in the public defence will be necessary.

Loyal and Disloyal Citizens. Loyal and Disloyal Citizens.

The Richmond Enquirer says.—We learn that nine of the men employed at the city gas works utterly crused to take the oath of allegiance, saying that they and sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and would not perjure themselves. Richmond will no doubt be made too hot to hold these Yankee symptoms.

They had not been ejected up to a late hour

Miscellaneous News.

A letter from Richmond, March 23, says that the House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to apply a portion of the money of the contingent fund to the said and relief of the captured troops now in the hands of the enemy as prisoners,
Captain Geo. W. Alexander, the companion of Colonel Thomas (the "French lady") in his exploits on the Potomac, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal in Richmond.

Richmond.
On Monday night, in Portsmouth, Va., a house owned by W. P. Guy, and occupied by Charles Burgess, was lamaged by fire. On the same night the beautiful restence of Capt. John H. Myers, in Newtown, near Portsmouth, was consumed. Both fires are attributed to in-

Forty-one prisoners captured by Captain John H. forgan, in Tonnessee, have been carried to Salisbury,

N. C.
A daily Union prayer meeting has been commenced in Richmond, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon the confederacy and her soldiery in the field.

Ten prisoners made good their escape from the jail of Henrico county, Va., on Monday night.

Secretary Benjamin has telegraphed Governor Pettos that he will receive cavalry companies for the war without arms.

Tribune, suspends that journal to go to the Milton (Fla.)
Tribune, suspends that journal to go to the war—the
road his partner travelled many months since.
Saltpetre has been discovered in abundance in Burnett
county, Texas. Gunpowder is now being made there.
Col. James J. Ramsay, of Georgia, and who commanded
the First Georgia regiment, has been promoted to be a
Brigadier General.

Brigader General.

An old brass church bell, of tolerable size, bearing the words "York county, in Verginia, 1725," has been received at the Virginia armory, from York county, as a present to the State from Dr. John Mayo.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy suggests that the churches in Georgia contribute their bells to the State to be cast into cannon.

Jeff, Davis has vetced the bill creating a commanding

county, North Carolina, and fifty of them sent to Raleigh as prisoners. s prisoners. Captain Thomas J. Ivy, a native of Norfolk, died in lew Orleans on the 8th inst. The saw and grist mill of Mr. Thomas Moore, in Clayton wonly, dis., was consumed by fire on the night of the

loth mst.

A collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Virginia and Tennessee road Thursday night, at a point about four miles west of Wytheville.

Dr. Burrows, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary at Wetumka, Alabama, was brutaily murdered a few days ago by one of the convicts in that institution.

The Victoria Advocate announces the death of Colonel W. P. Miller, an old Texan of the Mexico-Texan revolution.

fr. W. S. Bell, chief of the Medical Department of the Army of the Mississippi, and a native of Knoxville, Ten Pr. W. S. Rell, chief of the Medical Department of the Army of the Missis-spin, and a native of Knewville, Pennessee, died at Memphis on the 15th inst., from severe wounds received near New Madrid.

Dr. R. V. Lemoine, of New Orleans, a distinguished lecturer and writer on the war, is in Petersburg.

Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is organizing a legion for the war under authority of the Secretary of War.

A trial trip of the new gunboats Morgan and Gaines, built at Mobile, was made on the 8th inst. The result was most satisfactory.

Carke county, Mississippi, with a population of eleven hundred, has eleven full companies in the field, and the twelfth in process of organization.

From the Nashville Rambligan Banner, March 24.1

twelfth in process of organization.

[From the Nashville Republican Bannor, March 24.]
The gan factory at Holly Springs, Mississippi, is now turning out forty good muskets per day. It will soon be able to turn out one hundred per day for the Confederate government. Muskets are the best weapon for three-fourths of the army. It shoots strong, far and accurate, and seidom gets out of order.

The half brother of General Zollicoffer, confined among the confederate prisoners at Terre Haute, died on Monday morning. Seven deaths occurred among the prisoners during their confinement at Terre Haute.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors. A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was hold yesterday, Elijah F. Purdy, President, in the chair The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap

The following communication was received from his

The following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor:—

Mayon's Office, New York, March 31, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Schekussches:—
Gentlemes—I return herewith, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease from Peter Mitchell the second and third floors of premises No. 400 Grand street for the use of the Fifth District Court. My objections thereto are as follows:—

The court in question is a city court, the expenses of which are borne by the city. The law directly charges the Corporation with the duty of furnishing the rooms for its use, and, although it indirectly authorizes the Supervisors to do so also, there seems to be in this case a peculiar propriety in following the direct provision of the statute, masmuch as it is from the city, and not the county, treasury that the payments must be made.

The Corporation has heretofore provided the rooms for these District Courts. It long ago provided the rooms for these District Court is long ago provided the rooms for these District Court county. The Corporation has heretofore provided the rooms for these District Court county in the fifth Judicial District Court, and the Comptroller, on behalf of the Corporation, had, before the passage of your resolution, already hired the present promises for another year from the 1st of May next.

On the question as to the suitableness of the present rooms, I have, from personal inspection, become satisfied that they should answer for the present. They have sufficed for the use of that court for several years past, when its business was probably larger than at present, owing to the diminution consequent upon the general depression of business, and they seem to be in good order and repair.

While it would undoubtedly be more convenient to

pression of business, and they seem to be in good or and repair.

While it would undoubtedly be more convenient to have larger and more commedious rooms for this court, there seems to be no urgent necessity for the change; and this is certainly not the time to encourage unnecessary increase of expenditure which, in this case, would be double the rent at present paid, and which it is proposed to pay for rooms not yet in existence, and the superior suitableness of which to the present rooms cannot, therefore, be known as definitively as would be desired by the supposed the Board would be supposed to the supposed to the supposed the Board would be supposed to the suppo

Supervisor Davis said he supposed the Board would not attempt to override the veto, and as no further setion would be taken on the paper, he moved that it be laid over without advertising, and thereby avoid con-

Supervisor BLUNT supported this view, as he did not intended to give the paper further consideration.
Supervisor Twam quoted the law on the subject, showing that a veto must lay over and be advertised for tendays. This course was ordered to be taken with the

ing that a veto must lay over and be advertised for ten days. This course was ordered to be taken with the paper.

The Board then adopted z. resolution that no supplies will be furnished to any county offices or officors, except upon requisitions approved of by the Board.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution passed by the Board on the 25th of March, requiring him to inform the Board in what body the title to the ground and building in Eldridge street is vested. He stated that it was purchased in the year 1812, and the present building was erected at that time and used as a watch house. The title is vested in the Corporation of the city of New York.

The resolution to hire the rooms in the premises Nos. The resolution offered by Elijah F. Purdy, that the Board of Supervisors call for a repeal of the present Excise law, was then taken up.

Supervisor Davis offered, as an amondment, that as the present Excise laws have failed to accomplish the objects for which they were intended, the Logislature be petitioned to make such alterations in said laws as may be deemed necessary.

titioned to make such alterations in said laws as may be deemed necessary.

Supervisor Penny said the subject was one demanding the attention of the Board of Supervisors, as under the present Excise laws the revenue derived from that source had fallen off \$50,000 a year.

Supervisor Extrefered, as an additional amendment, that the Legislature be petitioned to exempt the city of New York from the action of the present State Excise law, and that the power of granting licenses be vested in the local authorities, under such regulations as the honorable Legislature may deem expedient.

The whole matter was referred to a special committee,

or which Supervisor Kly is chairman.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 8th

Wholesale Condemnation of Prize

Vessels.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Hen. Judge Betts.]

Arms. 1.—The United States vs. the schooner Louisa Agnes and cargo. - Decree condemning both vessel and cargo violation of the blockade. Leave granted to the claimants to obtain monition against naval captors to try the question of their alleged misconduct to the crew of the above schooler. Counsel for the government, Mr. Stewart L. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Chas. kdwards.

Woodford for the United States, Mr. Ridgway for claimants.

The United States vs. the cargo of the schooler Josh II. Toons.—A resident of Havana asked leave to file an additional claim for part of the cargo. The libellants objected to the allegations of misconduct on the part of the naval captors contained in the proposed claim. On the ground that the same were not pertinent at the present stage of the cause, the Judge allowed the claimant to intervene but struck out the parts objected to. Mr. Woodfor the government: Mr. Edwards for the claimants.

The Court also rendered decroes of condemnation in ford the following prize causes:—

The United States vs. the schoolers Sarch and Caroline, Heary Middleton Giveny, Capt. Spedden, Garron, and Venus; the stoop Express and the steamer Henry Lewis.—

Same counsel for the government in the above cases.

Assaults at Sea by a Captain and Mate of a British Vessel. MARINE COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hearne. Arnst 1.—William Broome vs. Captain Rolt. Alkin and First Mate Collier, of the British bark Dennis Hall.—This was a suit before the Judge without a jury to recover damage s for an alleged assault and battery on voyage from Melbourne, Australia. The plaintiff stated that during the voyage the captain put him in irons in New Zealand, and kept him thus confined for three weeks. On the 4th of Fobruary, 1862, the mate and the captain called Broome down to the cabin, where the captain struck him with a slung shot on the wrist, and inpured it severely; he, the captain, then struck the plaintiff with a slung shot on the arm; the mate struck him. (Broome) at the same time on the head with handouffs; he gave him five or six blows, and cut him severely infour places; the captain was beating the plaintiff with the time with the slung shot, and then struck him on the nose with a pistel and severely injured it; plaintiff was again put in irons and his back so much injured that he could not struct for three weeks; he was kept in irons from the 4th of February to 21ts of March; plaintiff was arrested in New York on arriving here, and taken to the Marshali office and thence to the British Consul's office, and back again to the Marshali's office, where he was discharge. Several witnesses deposed to the above facts. Among them was a Mahomedan who was sworn according to the his own faith. Mr. J. H. Hart, counsel for plaintiff.

The Hackley Contract.

Before Hon. Judge Barnard. Avnu 1 .- Davis vs. Hackley, Hope and the Comptroller of the City.-The several parties all appeared this morning by their counsel, to show cause against the order for an by their counsel, to show cause against the order for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver under this contract, and requested as adjournment. Mr. Edwin James agreed to appoint Saturday next, at twelve o'clock, to proceed peremptorily with the motion, the injunction, in the meantime, to remain in force.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Harles Ralmond Accuser.—The inquest in the case of Catharine Nelson, who was run over and killed on the Harlem Ralmond, near 12sth street, on the 28th ult., resulted in the jury censuring the company for running the cars at such a high rate of speed through Harlem. Deceased was fifty-two years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy suggests that the churches in Georgia contribute their belia to the state to be cast into cannon.

Jeff. Davis has vetoed the bill creating a commanding meral.

A nest of traitors has been discovered in Davidson age, and was a native of Wales.

BROWNLOW IN CINCINNATI.

Speeches Before the Union Committee and at the Merchants' Exchange.

Incidents of Heroism in East Tennessee, &c...

William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, arrived in Cincinnati on the 28th of March, and was escorted to the Gibson House, where he was received by the Union Committee.

In response to the welcome which was tendered him be speke as follows:—

He first gave a short history of his political career. In 1823, living then in Tannessee, he supported Adams against Jackson. He next supported Clay and Hugh Lawson (White?) against Van Buren, and in 1840 he sustained Harrison. In 1862 he nided in getting up the Webster's death, was withdrawn. He assisted in nominating and supporting Fillmore and Donelson, and at the last election Bell and Everett. In connection with Bell he always thinks of the ocuplet, "Fity the sorrows of a peer old man," but in Everett he feels pride, for that man still stands erect, like one created in the image of his God. He never sympathized with abolitionists, disunionists or secessionists. His parents were born in Virginia. So was he. Although a slaveholder, he has no hesitancy in saying that, when the issue is presented, as it may be, "The Union and no Slavery against Slavery and no Union," he is for the Union, and alavery may go to the dogs. He is for the Union above alavery or any other institution. Large bribes have been offsred him to induce him to aid the rebellion. His answer:—"Thy money perish with thee." A poor man, owning mothing but his printing office, and that confiscated, he nevertheless could not consent to sell for gold his beloved country. The purson told of an interview between himself and the robel General Carroll, in which his liberty was offered him, provided he would take the cath of allegiance to the rebel government, and that before he would purchase his liberty at such a price, he would rot in their jail. In that same jail one hundred and fifty Union men were confined, so crowded together that they were obliged to take turns in sitting or lying. Some were taken from that jail and hung, and be was often told that he would be the next one thus murdered. The joy he felt upon again breaking the air of freedom could not be expressed. The rebels retained his wife and three children—girls—as hostages for his good behavior. Upon leaving town, he

BROWNLOW'S SPEECH AT THE MERCHANTS' EX-

In the afternoon Mr. Browniow was escorted to the Merchants' Exchange, where he addressed the morchants as tollows:—

I am sorry, gottlemen and fellow citizens, that I am not in a condition to make you even a short speech. I have been acoustomed for thirty-fire y hars to making the past three years, while suffering from a bronching the past three years, while suffering from a bronching feet to the state of a few feet, particularly when I am taking about disunion; for I never get on that subject that tod, in his Providition to my other suffering. I have been hard on me, who was always accustomed to jump higher, fail flatter, and squall fouder than any other man in Tennessee—Cheers)—always asying what I plazed, going where I pleased and the place of t such sections, "Chestra", board in evit a warrant for my target with the country." (Chestra") about the time I war entail to start, an inferior officer cause in with a warrant for my target of wer of the bongs operations of the Southers of the country of the co

supposed to sympathize with the Union men. Walking across one of his fields one day, some one said there goes a traitor, when one of a squad of cavairy fired and he was struck with a Minie bail. The jails in the South are literally full of Union men, many of them taken from East Tennessee. Never was a people so broken down. The government owes it to the people, if they never go any were close, to take care of East Tennessee. They have shood firm. There are no Union presses le t in the South, and not a Union editor but one, and that is mysef. They have all boen bought up. They offered me large sums of money, but my reply was, "Thy money perish with thee. I will see you to the devil first." They took my paper, my press and my type, and gave me notice that I should not publish any more papers. I took the advice of my friends and family, and stopped the Whig. It was the only time in my life that I ever gave in: for, like Ool lins' ram, I always had a head of my own. (Laushter.) They took my building, which was sixty feet long and two stories high, and transf rimed it into an arsonal to repair the guns which Floyd stole from the United States government. And thus was not all. An Alabama regiment came along one Sabbath day and stole from me my only nigger, a young man of whom I thought very much. I might have expected this from the Northern army if I had believed all that was said or it, but I did not expect that the chivalry and flower of the Southern army and its hangers-on have stolen more negroes in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky during the past air months than the abolitionists have enticed or aided away in the last forty years; and to-day, so help me God, one-half the soldiers in the South nover owned a slave or were ever related by the tirs of consanguinity with any one that ever did. (Cheers.) They are the oilseourings of the lowest order of society, the meanest set of cowards on the face of the earth. Look how they fied at Fishing creek, and everywhere else when the sidwards, one day, each of the relative

the work is a "little more grape, Captain Bragg." Grape for the masses and hemp for the leaders is my motto.

Important Treasury Circular Relative to Internal Commercial Intercourse.

Treasury Devarrance, as an assumption of the President of the done, the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and those States and parts of States heretorfore declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, and which may resume and maintain loyal achiesion to the Union and the constitution, or may be occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents.

The rules and regulations governing internal commerce, heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury are, therefore, hereby so far modified as to authorize the respective Surveyors of the Customs at the ports of Pittsburg. Whooling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis to issue permits for the transportation of merchanies, and for the exchange of the same for money or products of such States and parts of States upon application being made to thom respectively, if satisfied of the loyalty and good faith of the applicant, and upon the filing of an affidavit, properly executed, that the permit so applied for shall not, if granted, be used so as to give, in any way, any aid, comort, information, or encouragament to persons in insurrection against the government of the United States or under insurrectionary control and direction.

You will hereafter cease collecting any per contage or termiting the transit and exchange of merchandies between the citizens of loyal States and loyal citizens of insurrectionary socious of the country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, other than the usual charge of twenty ceuts for each permit so applied for any actions may exercise any supervision over the trade between such States, except such smay be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to insurgents.

the politeness of the conductors of the cars and officers of the army in charge at the terminus to survey the battle field and surrounding country.

An intelligent and observant gentleman, who spent nearly two days there, confirms all previous accounts of the wide spread desolation. Thousands of acres of land, but a short time since in high cultivation, are now tredden down as an earthen floor. The houses for many miles around are damaged and forsaken. Occasionally the humble home of some good Union husbandman is seen with pleasure, where to the visitor the old fashoned hospitality is extended. In the village church yard the memontoes of departed worth are booken.

Promotions in the Naval Service.

Promotions in the Naval Service.

The United States Senate on the Stat ult. confirmed the following promotions in the Marine corps:—

Major William Dulaney, to be colonel.

Major Ward Marston, and Major John G. Reynolds, to be lieutenant colonels.

Captains Jacob Zeilin, Addison Garland, Jesiah Watson, and Isaac F. Boughty, to be majors.

First lieutenants charles G. McCawley, George R. Graham, John L. Broome, Wm. Stokes Boyd, James Lewis, Clement D. Hebb, Philip H. W. Fontaine, Alan Ramsey, Philip H. Fendall, Jr., John Schermerhorn, Charles Haywood, Lucien L. Dawson, to be captains.

Second Lieutenants George W. Collier, George P. Henstein, Philip C. Kennedy, James Forney, Louis M. Goldborough, William H. Cartter, McLane Tilton, John Henley Higbee, Frank Munroe, Robert H. Hontington. Wm. H. Haie, Joseph F. Baker, James H. Grimes, Thomas L. McElrath, Wm. J. Squires, Robert Kild, Henry A. Partlett, Charles A. Stillman, Wm. B. McKean, Horatio B. Lowry, Samuel W. Matthews, Henry B. Hoff, Oscar P. Grant, Eugene A. Smalley, and Fercival C. Pope, to be first lieutenants.

The following were confirmed as chief engineers:—

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Tussday, April 1-6 P. M. The following is a comparative statement of the exports from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 1 and since January 1:-

1860 1861. 1862. For the week....... \$2,061,734 3,295,963 2,320,066 Previously reported. 18,777,860 30,372,653 30,286,086

Since January 1...\$20,846,594 33,663.616 32,606,146 Though less than last year, the above is a good exhibit, and the aggregate, though nearly a mil-I'on short of that of the corresponding period of last year, is also satisfactory.

The money market is without change. The demand for call loans is slack, and rates are 6 a 7 per cent, as heretofore. First class paper ranges from 5 to 7 per cent, the former being an exceptional rate. Certificates of indebtedness commore slowly into the market than was expected many people preferring to wait for legal tender

Foreign exchange closed strong; leading house could sell freely at 112, but declined to do so. Francs range from 5.05 to 5.7½, with few first class bills at the lower rate. Gold continues to advance. To-day it sold at 102, and bids fair to rise steadily. The street jobbers are free sellers, as they calculate that a profit of one per cent every sixty days will cover any loss. This depends upon circumstances. If we begin to export gold freely, the premium may advance in a week short interest is now so large that any panic in the bullion market would put gold up to 7 a 8 per cent. The stock market is stronger, and prices are higher. At the morning board to-day, however,

government's were again offered at 93. It has transpired that some heavy short sales of govern-ment sixes have lately been made by parties whose disloyalty has been a general subject of remark. In most continental countries, speculators who try to discredit public securities at periods of nationa peril are liable to prosecution. Only a few weeks since, in profound peace, a French banking house was prosecuted by the government of the Emperor for dissuading the public from buying the public stocks of France. In this country, hitherto, the government has never had occasion to resort to measures of repression to prevent bear sales of its securities. Whether it can still afford to despise such assaults upon its credit is doubted in many quarters. The public sentiment of the mercantile community would be decidedly opposed to any such restrictions upon trade as would quired to meet the exigencies of the case. But at the same time public sentiment at the Brokers' Board, and among the leading jobbers, ought to prevent the Stock Exchange being used to produce depreciation of public securities, at a time when it is vital that the national credit be maintained The leading speculative railway shares were all higher this morning; business was done in Cen-tral, Erie, Rock Island and Galena at an advance of 1/4 a 1/4. Between the boards the market was firm. At the second board the demand for Erie Toledo and Central was better; other stocks showed but little change since the morning. The market closed with a healthy appearance, the following being the last quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 93 a 93; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 92% a 93; do. 5's, 1874, - a 87; Indiana 5's, — a 79; Tennessee 6's, 56', a 57; Virginia 6's, 57 a 58',; North Carolina 6's, 68 a 68',; Missouri 6's, 51', a 51',; Pacific Mail, 97', a 97',; New York Central, 82', a 83; Erie, 37', a 371/2; do. preferred, 61% a 61%; Hudson River, 30 a 36%; Harlem, 12% a 12%; do. preferred, 30% a 31%; Reading, 41% a 42%; Michigan Central, 55% a 56; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 22% a 23; do. guaranteed, 46 a 46%; Panama, 1191/4 a 120; Illinois Central, 611/4 a 617/4; Galena and Chicago, 68 a 68¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 46½ a 46½; Chicago and Rock Island, 56 a —; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 61 a 62; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 25¾ a 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 112 a 1121/2: New York Central 7's, 1876, 101 a 103; gold, 102 a 1021/6.

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, member of the Com mittee of Ways and Means in the House of Repre sentatives at Washington, stated yesterday that the Reciprocity treaty with Canada had cost this country not less than thirteen millions of dollars. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement. The Hon. Mr. Ward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported on the 5th of February last that the treaty was unequal; that Canada had taxed American products forty-five times as much as the United States had taxed Canadian products; reality paying the bulk of the revenue of the ent of Canada, while our customs revenue collected on the frontier does not defray the cost of collection; that from the time the treaty was ever disregarded its spirit, and increased the duties on all leading articles of import from this country; that discriminating tolls and duties have been established by the colonial Parliament, giving to colonial vessels, and even British vessels, advantages over American craft in the trade flowing from the great lakes; finally, that the reciprocity established by the treaty was entirely one sided, and, while it gave Canada the benefit of our markets duty free, practically placed us on the same footing as strangers in theirs. The following table is given in the report of the Committee on Commerce, to show the spirit which has animated the Canadian

government ever since the treaty was made:-

In other words, the Canadian government no

sooner secured the treaty, and obtained admission for Canadian products into our markets, than they began to levy increased duties on our products, and present they are generally seventy-five per cent, and in many cases one hundred per cent, higher than they were when the treaty was made. It needs no argument to prove that this is no reciprocity at the United States obtain no return for that which they give. Ever since the treaty h they give. Ever since the treaty for that which they give. Ever since the treaty the Canada government has pursued an unfair and seemingly a fraudulent policy toward this country. The Committee on Commerce recommend the appointment of commissioners to rectify the inequalities of the present interchange of products, and to recall the Canadians to sense of fair dealing. This seems to us a lame method of treating the question. It is clear that perfect reciprocity and the abolition of all custom houses on the frontier would be the best thing for both countries. But nothing short of this is worth having. Partial reciprocity will al ways be so worked as to cheat us and make our manufacturers and merchants pay the bulk of the revenue of the province. As to the appointment of commissioners, to whom are they to be accredited? We cannot deal with the colonial government of Canada, which has no status among the nations of the world; and the government of Great Britain, with which alone we can deal, has no control over the Parliament of the province. The true course for Congress to pursue is to give notice of the abrogation of the treaty at the period ap pointed. We shall then be in a condition to receive proposals from Canada, either directly or through the channel of the British Minister. It is not likely that the Canadians would at first realize the extent of their loss; but time and experience would improve their education in this respect

From the present ministry of Canada, which as pears to have been bought up by the wearing